गेहूं

गेहूं के केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्यों में 1986 से 1988 के दौरान निम्नलिखित संशोधन किया गया :—

वर्ष/तारीख	सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिये गेहूं के केंद्रीय निर्गम मूल्य में वृद्धि	समेकित आदिवासी विकास परियोजना के लिये गेहूं के केंद्रीय निर्गम मूल्य में वृद्धि
1-2-1986	172 रु० प्रति क्विंटल से 190 रु० प्रति क्विंटल	कोई वृद्धि नहीं
1-5-1987	190 रु० प्रति क्विंटल से 195 रु० प्रति क्विंटल	125 रु० प्रति क्विंटल से 130 रु० प्रति क्विंटल
25-3-1988	195 रु० प्रति क्विंटल से 204 रु० प्रति क्विंटल	130 रु० प्रति क्विंटल से 139 रु० प्रति क्विंटल

गेहूं के निर्गम मूल्यों को वसूली मूल्यों में की गई वृद्धि को देते हुए तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त गरीबी व पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए संशोधित किया गया है ।

लेवी चीनी

वर्ष/तारीख	लेवी चीनी में वृद्धि
15-12-86	4.80 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० से 4.95 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा०
1987	कोई वृद्धि नहीं
1-1-1988	4.85 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा० से 5.10 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा०

चीनी कारखानों द्वारा वर्षानुवर्ष अदा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा नियत किये जाने वाले गन्ने के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य में वृद्धि होने और चीनी की परिवर्तन लागत में वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप लेवी चीनी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की गई ।

Wilt Disease of Gauva Crop

*60. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVA-JT; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Wilt disease has destroyed the Guava crop in vast areas of Andhra Pradesh and whether the soil-borne diseases also extend to other crops as well;

(b) whether such disease in Guava gardens has been noticed in other parts of the country; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposte to take to combat the menace?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Wilt disease has affected the Guava crop in some districts of Andhra Pradesh. Guava wilt is not expected to affect other crops.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The precise etiology of this disease has not been established. Therefore, precise chemical control measures have not been successfully demons-traated by research organisations. A [research project undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Unfv'arsity has revealed that

(A) As the spread of the disease was observed to be less in heavy soils compared to light textured soils, improvement of soUtexture by application of bulky organic manures, green manures etc. to the light soils may help in checking the spread of the disease.

(B) The soil sample from a healthy garden was observed to contain higher level of available phosphorus than soils from diseased gardens. Hence application of phosphorus to guave gardens may be helpful.

Availability of High Quality Seeds to Farmers

214. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have ta ken any steps to ensure good and high quality of seeds to the farmers all over the country;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in this direction in Orissa;

(c) whether there is a need to keep the buffer stock of seeds in the coun try; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL TURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRISHYAM LAL YADAV): fa) Yes. Sir.

lb) In the Zonaj Conference *on* Sesgs held on 19th and 20th September, 1988 at Bhubaneswar, the seeds requirement of Orissa State for Rabi. 1988-89, Kharif, 1989 and Rabi, 1939-90 have been assessed. After tak-ing into account the internal supplies by the State Department of Agriculture and Orissa State Seeds Corporation, additional supplies to the extent possible have been arranged with the NSC, SFCT and the other State Seeds Corporations. For me-eting the net shortage, the State was advised to make its own arrange-ments .

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A scheme for the maintenance of Buffer Stock of foundation and certified seeds is in operation since 1st April, 1978 and had been operated by the National Seeds Corporation on behalf of the Government of India upto March, 1986. From 1st April, 1987, the original scheme has been modified to include the participation of the State Seeds Corporations on equal cost sharing basis, by the State Government and the Central Government. However, in case of the North-East-erfi States, the cost of the scheme is borne by the Central Government, and is implemented by the National Seeds Corporation. The buffer stock scheme operated by the State Seeds Corporations will cover millets (viz maize, Jowar and Bajra), pulses and the oilseeds. In the case of the North-Eastern States, the National S^eds Corporation will maintain the seeds of paddy also besides the oilseeds, pulses and millets. In addition, a Buffer Stock Scheme for paddy and wheat is in operation under Special Foodgrains Production Programme during 1988-89. The scheme is in operation in the Special Food Production Proeramme (SFPP) States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Pun-jab, Rajasthan. Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.